(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2808.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1800.

AUGSBURG, August 26.

LETTERS from Vienna of the 20th, ſtate, that a courier had arrived there from Naples, bringing the intelligence that an inſurrection had broken out in Sicily, in conſequence of which the king was obliged to take refuge on board the Engliſh ſquadron. A body of the inſurgents had marched to Palermo, and demanded that the king ſhould be given up to them.

It appears, from the Naples Gazette, that the inſurrection had very much increaſed, both in Naples and in Palermo. Since the French entered Italy, between the 13th and 17th, there were above 400 perſons arreſted.

STRASBURG, Auguſt 30.

Poſitive news has been received here that negotiations have been begun in Berlin, between citizen Bournonville and the Ruſſian miniſter Krudener, and that good hopes are entertained that a treaty of peace will be immediately concluded between theſe two powers.

FRANCFORT, Auguſt 25.

We yeſterday received ſeveral letters from Vienna, dated on the 28th, which announce that the emperor has obliged M. de Thugut to reſign his place of firſt miniſter, which he did with great reluctance, that the emperor was reſolved upon it, as the people of the capital were very much againſt that miniſter; that he wiſhed him to be out of office, before the arrival of the queen of Naples; that Thugut is going to Venice, to aſſume the office of commiſſary for his Imperial majeſty, and that M. D. Cobentzel is to replace him in his former ſituation.

The elector of Cologne and the archduke Charles, have expreſſed themſelves decidedly againſt Thugut, which induced the emperor to diſmiſs him. Thoſe two perſonages are in favour of peace. The courier having orders to denounce the armiſtice and re-commence hoſtilities, left Paris on the morning of the 22d. He was diſpatched by Moreau to the chief of the eſtat major Deſſolles, and hoſtilities are to recommence on the 12th September.

MAYN, Auguſt 23.

Days of public thankſgiving and prayer, have been appointed here, in conſequence of fruitful and refreſhing ſhowers having mitigated the long continuance of drowth and heat. The damage ſuſtained by this drowth in Franconia and Suabia, to fruits and vegetables, as well as in villages, in point of conflagration, has been beyond experience.

Perhaps in but few countries for this century back, has a longer continuance of heat been witneſſed; the conflagrations of foreſts, which in many different directions originated, is moſt remarkable. Not alone in France, in Belgium, on the left bank of the Rhine in Suabia, and in Bavaria, but alſo in Switzerland, not far from Zurich, in the canton Swiz and near Lauſanne the foreſts, nay even the earth ſpontaneouſly took fire.

PARIS, Auguſt 11.

The following improvement in the art of hat making, has lately been publiſhed in the Journal Politique.—The manufacture of hats may be divided into four general proceſſes, viz. felting, fulling, dying and finiſhing.—During the ſecond of theſe operations, the felt is repeatedly dipped in boiling water in a ſolution, of tartar which require to be occaſionally renewed. The editor of the Encyclopedia attributes the uſe of the tartar to the alkali which it contains; this, however, appeared to be a total miſtake—for if a piece of blue paper be dipped in the tartar bath, it will be immediately changed to red, thus ſhewing an exceſs of acid, which, from the analyſis of tartar, is this well known to be the caſe: moreover, the tartar requires to be renewed in proportion as it loſes its acid. From this circumſtance, citizen Chuaſſier was induced to ſubſtitute ſulphuric acid (oil of vitrol) inſtead of tartar, and found it to anſwer every purpoſe of tartar, with the peculiar advantage of being much cheaper, leſs diſagreeable to the workmen, requiring water of a temperature not higher than ſeventy degrees to dilute it with, and therefore ſaving much of the expence of fuel, and allowing a leaden boiler to be ſubſtituted in the room of a copper one. There is ſtill further ſuperiority in this new method: the colouring mucous matter of the tartar is partly abſorbed by the felt and beaten out with much labour. After dying by this operation, a vaſt quantity of black duſt is diſengaged, prejudicial to the workmen, and which being charged with colouring matter from the dye-vat, cauſes a conſiderable waſte and prevents in ſome degree, the felt from taking the colour. By the ſubſtitution of ſulphuric acid, a perfectly clear bath is prepared for the fulling of the ſet, and all the above inconvenciencies are entirely obviated. The finiſhing of a hat conſiſts in impregnating the felt with mucilagenous matter in order to make it retain its ſhape and to render it leſs perforable by rain.—The ſize commonly made uſe of, is a mixture of glue and common gums; by this the hat is rendered hard and apt to crack.—An improvement, in this reſpect, is to prepare the ſize with linſeed jelly inſtead of gum. Theſe alterations in the manufacture of hats, have been for ſome time introduced to great advantage, in a large eſtabliſhment, in the department of Cote-d'or.

BOSTON, October 24.

FRESH NEWS.

Captain Jamieſon, of the Venus, in 37 days from Liverpool, yeſterday preſented us with London papers to September 11.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, September 9.

We received this morning, by expreſs, the Paris papers to the 7th inſtant.

The following is the only intelligence of importance contained in theſe papers:

RUPTURE of the ARMISTICE.

Head quarters at Soden, near Francfort, 10 Fructidor

Order of the day, in the Batavian army.

The army is informed, that the emperor *having refuſed to ſubſcribe to the conditions of the preliminaries of peace which had been ſigned* by his plenipotentiary at Paris, the government is under the neceſſity of continuing the war. The armiſtice is in conſequence broken off, and it will ceaſe to have effect the 20th inſtant (Sept. 7) at one in the afternoon.

The general officers and chiefs of corps will profit by this interval to paſs the troops in review, and to diſpoſe every thing in ſuch a manner that they may be able to march and fight as ſoon as they ſhall receive orders.

STRASBURG, Sept. 1.

It is ſaid that the Auſtrian generals were very much ſurpriſed at this intelligence, and that the hope of the emperor being ſtill willing to ratify the preliminaries concluded at Paris, is almoſt general.

An extraordinary courier from Paris, paſſed through this city on his way to Vienna.

It is ſaid that Ruſſia and Pruſſia will march 100,000 men in order to force the emperor to conclude a peace.

LONDON, September 11.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The point in diſcuſſion between this country and France, is the demand of an armiſtice by ſea. The chief conſul has expreſſed his willingneſs to treat with Great-Britain and Auſtria jointly, provided that demand is acceded to. Undoubtedly an armiſtice by ſea would be much more advantageous to France than to Great-Britain, becauſe it would enable the former to obtain many naval ſupplies of which the combined fleets are in want, and which they cannot procure during the blockade of Breſt. But there is one point which ſhould not be excluded from our conſideration. The equinoctial gales will ſet in ſoon, and a continuance of the blockade will be extremely difficult, if not impoſſible. France will then be able to obtain the neceſſaries ſhe is in want of, and to ſend out ſhips and ſquadrons.

There is another thing which deſerves to be conſidered. Is it deemed a deſirable object to negotiate jointly with Auſtria? Undoubtedly it is. We muſt therefore take into the account, that the ſuperiority of advantage in the armiſtice between Auſtria and France, is on the ſide of the former, and thus we muſt ſet off the advantages which our ally enjoys againſt the benefits which would accrue to France from an armiſtice with this country. We ſaid yeſterday, and every thing tends to confirm our opinion, that it is to bring the queſtion of this armiſtice by ſea to a point, that Buonaparte has given notice to Auſtria of the termination of the armiſtice by land. If we accede to his demand, hoſtilities will not be renewed, and a joint negotiation will be immediately opened.—There is another queſtion of material importance. It is of ſingular advantage to a nation in the outſet of negotiaton to give a proof of her being influenced by a ſincere deſire for peace. Such a proof we ſhould afford to France, and to all Europe, by conſenting to an armiſtice, becauſe it would be obvious that we could only be actuated by motives of the moſt pacific nature.

Upon a review, therefore, of the whole queſtion, not blind to the benefits France would enjoy, yet believing that thoſe benefits would be balanced by the prevention of the renewal of hoſtilities between France and Auſtria, by the advantages of a joint negotiation, and by the proof we ſhould afford of our ſincerity, we are of opinion that it would be a wiſe policy to aſſent to the demand of the chief conſul. [Diſpatches were received from France, September 8]

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

A Liſbon mail arrived this morning, brought by the Prince Adolphus packet in 14 days. The private letters inform us that all hopes of peace between France and Portugal are at an end—the latter have rejected the chief conſul's offers. An invaſion is expected. General Berthier and his ſuit are arrived at Madrid. A paſſport was applied for by the general to proceed to Liſbon, in order to have a conference with the prince regent. The requeſt, however, was refuſed, becauſe it was ſuſpected that Berthier's real object was to reconnoitre the ſtate of the country. The communications between the courts of Liſbon and Madrid, are frequent. Gen. Abercrombie is expected at Liſbon with 10,000 men. The ſituation of Portugal is repreſented, in the letters by the mail, to be deplorable. Proviſions are ſcarce, and the vintage and harveſt have entirely failed.

DENMARK AND GREAT-BRITAIN.

Government have declared that the ſtatement contained in letters brought by the Hamburg mail, of the conditions of the convention between this country and Denmark, is erroneous in almoſt every reſpect. No part of the convention with that power ſtipulates that the damages ſuſtained by the Daniſh frigate ſhall be repaired at the expence of Great-Britain; nor is there any reſerve ſtipulated by Denmark for its convoys in the Mediterranean. The only point which was in diſpute between this country and Denmark, is the practice of attempting, by ſending convoys, to exempt Daniſh veſſels from ſearch, has been adjuſted entirely to the ſatisfaction of his majeſty's government. [The Daniſh frigate has gone into an Engliſh dock to be repaired.]

BRITISH EXPEDITION.

We have received ſome information, which, though it may not enable us to throw any ſtrong light upon the deſtination of the expedition under Sir James Poulteney after the failure of the attack upon Ferrol, points out the courſe the ſquadron ſteered. On the 30th ult. the boats of the ſquadron cut a French privateer out of Vigo. On that day, therefore, the armament muſt have been off that place. The privateer has arrived at Plymouth, but we cannot learn that any attack has been made or is intended upon Vigo. Of what advantage the poſſeſſion of it would be to us, we are at a loſs to conjecture. It is certainly not a ſtrong place. For our part we are not inclined to pay much attention to any of the conjectures which have been formed with reſpect to the ultimate object of the expedition. Vigo, Tenneriffe, Malta, Egypt, have all been mentioned. But it ſeems to us to be a more probable conjecture, that the troops are going to Portugal.

SUMMARY.

Admiral Keith is ſaid to be gone to Minorca to bring away the Engliſh troops.—Buonaparte approves the late revolution in Switzerland—and requeſts no conſtitution may be eſtabliſhed till after peace, as her territory may be altered. General Abercrombie is at Leghorn, with troops correſponding with the Auſtrian general Melas. The French have again poſſeſſion of Romagna. Buonaparte is ſaid to expect to ſend the fleets out of Breſt, when the equinoctial gales prevail. Napper Tandy is again indicted.—The report of a change of miniſtry at Vienna gains ground. The Ciſalpine conſtitution is finiſhed, but not to be carried into operation till peace. Buonaparte has ſent Duroc to Berlin on a miſſion. Admiral de Winter is the Batavian Charge des Affaires at Paris. The Engliſh are getting freſh troops in readineſs for embarkation. One paper reports that 60,000 troops are to go by the way of the Red Sea to drive the bur-like French out of Egypt. A line of gun-boats is moored before the Sound, Hamoaze and Cawſand Bay.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

The birthday celebration of the firſt conſul Buonaparte, which happened on the 16th of laſt Auguſt, on which day he entered the 33d year of his age, has developed the following family connexions, reſpecting him and his cotemporary relatives. He married in the year 1796 the widow of general Beauharnois. Lady de la Pagerie now Madame Buonaparte, who was born at Martinique, and is forty years of age, of courſe nine years older than Buonaparte. She had two children by her firſt huſband, viz. Eugenius Beauharnois, who ſerved in Egypt and Italy, and Cecilia Beauharnois, whoſe education is not completely finiſhed at Paris. By Buonaparte ſhe has no children. The firſt conſul has three brothers and and as many ſiſters living, the oldeſt brother Joſeph, was nuncio at Rome in which place he married lady Ekery, and is at preſent ſtate counſellor; the ſecond, Lucien, is miniſter of the interior, and a widower without children. The third Louis, ſerved in Egypt, in Lavendee, and in Italy, and has now an appointment in the conſular guards. The two oldeſt ſiſters, Maria and Caroline, are married to the two generals of diviſion, Leclerc and Murat; the one has been a wife theſe three years, the other ſince the return of Buonaparte out of Egypt. In Corſica and Tuſ-

cany, are many of Buonaparte's near relations now living.

October 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vermont, to his friend in this city, dated the 21st instant.

"Our legislature which is now in session, has convinced us of its federalism, by again electing Mr. Paine to represent us in the senate of the United States. General Bradley was the democratic candidate; Mr. Paine obtained a majority of 34. Jefferson will not receive a vote in Vermont at the ensuing election of president."

Several articles in the London papers of the latest dates, mention the rupture of the American negotiation at Paris, and of the preparations making by the envoys to return; but we have before us a letter from a very respectable gentleman, which fully contradicts the London statements; it is dated

London, Sept. 3, 1800.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance has this day received a letter from an intelligent friend at Paris, dated the 2d instant, in which he expresses his satisfaction with the fair prospect of a successful issue to our negotiations at Paris. There will be, he says, a treaty. This is certain, that the envoys have not left Paris, as reported in the English papers."

[*Boston Centinel.*]

October 30.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

On the 22d instant, at 7 P. M. on my passage to the Havanna, at the distance of 24 leagues from Sandy Hook, I was brought to by capt. Dean, of the British brig Nelson, mounting 14 four and six-pounders, who put a prize master and seven men on board my vessel, and ordered her for Shelburne or Halifax, in Nova-Scotia. Capt. Dean informed me that his orders were to capture every American vessel bound to French, Spanish, or Dutch ports, and for that purpose he had received instructions to cruise off the Capes of Delaware, New-York and Montague Point. Myself and all my people, excepting two and the supercargo, were then put on board the ship Dianna, from Bremen to Philadelphia; but after being a few days on board, spoke a pilot boat bound to New-York, who took us on board, and we arrived here this morning.

ROBERT LAWRENCE,
Late captain of the brig Austria.

New-York, October 29.

Captain Cornwall, who arrived here last evening in the ship Washington, informs, that dispatches from Oporto had been received at Lisbon, containing the news of the taking of Vigo by the English, after they had left Ferrol. It is thought the troops will proceed from Vigo, to co-operate with the Portuguese, in order to resist the Spaniards, who it seems, are to march into Portugal under the command of French officers. The king of Spain is determined to oppose the marching of *Frenchmen* into his dominions, but has consented to give his troops up to French officers!

From New-Haven we are informed, than on yesterday se'nnight, the bill vesting the choice of electors for president and vice-president in the legislature of Connecticut, was passed in the house of representatives by a very great majority—there being in favour of it 147—against it but 27.

The man of forty thousand franks.

The following anecdote is taken from a late French paper. "A provincial footman put into the lottery of St. Sulpice, gained a prize of 40,000 livres, took leave of his master and came to Paris, not to place out his money to advantage, but to spend it. He hired a superb hotel, purchased horses and a carriage, cloathed his numerous domestics in a superb livery, playing high, and kept an excellent table. He was universally feasted and entertained; and every where in the best houses, nothing was talked of but the generous stranger. Indeed! He was known by nobody. Generous too, for he had his purse full of money and paid every account that was presented to him; but so freely did he disburse and pay, that the end of the year he had nothing left. At last he announced, that he would dine at home, and at two o'clock precisely. Two o'clock strikes, dinner is served, no guest appears. He calls up his lacquies, his cook, and his valet de-chambre. He makes a signal for them to sit down at table with him. They are at first astonished, and then start difficulties in complying; he insists, they obey; they eat, and when the campaign begins to establish familiarity, he says to them, "My comrades, you have thought me a great man, I am only a valet like yourselves. I gained a prize of 40,000 franks; I have nothing more; I go to resume my livery—Adieu!" This said he gets into a diligence, and arrives at the home of his old master, who is delighted at seeing him again. "I expect to hear that you have laid out your money well," said he to him: "Very well; for I have eaten it!"—"eaten!" "Yes; and that in the space of a year—I wished to see what was the life of a man who has 40,000 livres a year—I have procured all their enjoyment!" "Is it really so?"—"Really; there is nothing wonderful in that—behold me satisfied; I shall be so much the better if you will take me into your service."—"Very willingly; if your experiment has cured you of the desire of riches."

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

The ladies of this city are at present engaged in forming a charitable association, for the relief of distressed widows, orphan children, &c. Considerable contributions to the fund for this laudable purpose have already been made. The institution is to be established on principles which cannot fail to render it extremely subservient to the cause of humanity, and highly honourable to those fair and intelligent beings who are engaged in the undertaking.

It has often been lamented, that notwithstanding the various and liberal extension of our charitable institutions, many objects, whose misfortunes should command our commiseration, are necessarily excluded from their benefits, in consequence of that *modesty* which is often the companion of unmerited distress, and of that severe austerity with which public beneficence is administered. To seek, in the disconsolate retirements of poverty, objects of sensibility and refinement, flying from the society of the world—to cherish and restore them to mankind and to themselves, is the benevolent purpose of the above institution.

NORFOLK, October 23.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated, October 3, 1800.

"You will I suppose have heard that the Belliqueux of 64, and the Endymion of 44, when convoying some Indiamen bound to India, in lat 23, S. fell in with La Concorde, Medea, and La Franchise, republican frigates, which after robbing every vessel English, Portuguese and American, they could meet with, went to Rio Plata to refit, were returning to France with immense plunder. The two former frigates were taken; the La Franchise by throwing her guns and anchors overboard, escaped; there was a Spaniard on board the Concorde with 150,000 dollars, in order to purchase whatever prizes the three frigates might fall in with; but he has met with a Scotch prize and a bad voyage."

CHARLESTON, October 15.

On Monday last the poll was opened in this city, for the election of a representative in the congress of the United States, and a senator and 15 representatives in the legislature of this state. It closed yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. General C. C. Pinckney was the candidate supported by the federalists, the only true republicans and lovers of their country and its constitution. He was successful, and had a majority of 236 as a senator. The candidate set up by the opposition, was colonel William Lee, a worthy, respectable and good citizen. At the close of the poll, the total number of votes were 1010, of which there were for

Gen. C. C. Pinckney—	623
Col. Wm. Lee—	387
Majority,	236

The votes for a representative to congress and for members of the house of representatives have not yet been counted over. Mr. Thomas Lowndes, the candidate for congress, will, without doubt, be unanimously elected; and enter as honourably into public life, as ever so young a man did.

There can be no doubt also, of the federal list for representatives having a handsome majority.

BALTIMORE, October 30.

The following gentlemen have been elected at the late election in Connecticut to represent that state in congress; they are all true federalists, and had on an average near 6000 votes each.

Samuel W Dana,	Elizur Goodrich,
Roger Grisfwold,	J. Davenport, jun.
John C. Smith,	Elias Perkins.
William Edmond.	

According to a statement made in the evening paper, it appears that the total number of deaths in Baltimore, during the late epidemic, amounted to 1197—after which the following observations are made:

Agreeably to the reports of the health committee, which we have every reason to believe to be accurate, the deaths from the 21st August to the 4th September, inclusive, were 234, of whom 204 were interred on the east side of Jones's Falls, and on the west side 30. From the 5th September to the 25th October, inclusive, to shew a more accurate state of the disease, the places where the deaths occurred were more particularly distinguished by the committee in their reports, during which time there were buried 445 from the point, 151 from the hospital, 51 from Old-town, 265 from the west side of Jones's Falls, 23 from the precincts, and 14 from the country.

October 31.

Extract of a letter from lieut. Charles Stewart, commander of the United States schooner Experiment, dated the 3d October, 1800.

"We cruised to windward of St. Bartholomews till the 1st of October, which day we fell in with and captured the French armed (three masted) sch'r Diana, out two days from Guadaloupe, laden with sugar, coffee and cotton, bound to France, under convoy of a brig of 16 nine-pounders and 150 men. This schooner mounted 8 nine-pound carronades, (6 of which they threw overboard in the chase) and 45 men. "On board of her we had the pleasure to find gen. Rigaud, commander in chief of the south of St. Domingo.

"This is the man, Sir, that has wrested millions from my countrymen; the depredations, the piracies, plunder and murders he has committed on my fellow-citizens are but too well known in the United States; and now the Supreme Ruler of all things has placed him in the hands of that country he has most injured.

November 1.

A letter from general Menou to Buonaparte, dated Cairo, July 3, confirms the assassination of general Kleber.

To the Editors of the Federal Gazette.

Gentlemen,

The electors of president and vice-president have this day been chosen by the legislature of New-Jersey, in joint meeting, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that they are all true native Americans, strictly independent and federal. I take the liberty of sending you their names that you may have an opportunity of publishing them as early as possible in your Gazette.

Your obedient servant,

Trenton, 30th October, 1800.

Names of Electors.	
The hon. Isaac Smith, Esq; 2d justice of the supreme court,	38
Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, president of New-Jersey college,	35
Richard Stockton, Esq;	36
Matthias Williamson, Esq;	35
William Griffith, Esq;	34
Col. Joshua Howell,	35
Thomas Sinnickson, Esq;	36

P. S. There were only 49 members present.

Annapolis, November 6.

Monday last being the day appointed by the constitution for the annual meeting of the legislature of this state, the house of delegates accordingly met, and after qualifying, adjourned till the next morning when they made choice of Edward Hall, Esq; as their speaker.

A sufficient number of senators to compose an house attending on Tuesday morning, they met, and chose the honourable John Thomas, Esquire, their president; the general assembly then proceeded to business.

Robert Smith and James H. M'Culloch, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent the city of Baltimore in the present general assembly.

Thomas Scott Bond, Esquire, is elected for Harford county, and not Thomas Scott.

WE are authorised and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authorised to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the evening.

By order,
RICHARD K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
A. GOLDER, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. JOHN SIMKINS, now in the city of Annapolis, is authorised to receive them, and if not paid by the 25th instant, the lands will be advertised and sold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M'MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

November 5, 1800.

LOST,

BETWEEN South river and Mrs. Rawlings's, a pinchbeck WATCH, capped and jewelled, No. 3384,—R. WILSON, London. FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any person who will deliver the said watch at the printing-office.

Watch-makers are requested to stop said watch if offered them.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

RICHARD T. CHESELDINE.

October, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY HALL, of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD G. STOCKETT, Adm.

Those having books belonging to the deceased are requested to return them.

October 31, 100.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living at Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, five years old, has a hanging mane and switch tale, snagged on the inside of the near thigh, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

BENJAMIN LANE.

In CHANCERY, November 3, 1800.

ORDERED, That any truſtee by this court appointed for the benefit of the creditors of any inſolvent debtor, relieved by the laſt act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, may proceed to ſell any property of the ſaid inſovent, unincumbered by mortgage, truſt, or otherwiſe, at public auction, after giving at leaſt ten days notice of the time, place, manner, and terms of ſale, by advertiſement inſerted in ſome convenient news-paper, or ſet up at convenient public places.

Where the price of the property ſold ſhall not exceed fifty dollars, the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall pay ready money.

Where the ſaid price ſhall exceed fifty dollars, and ſhall not be more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall give bond, to the truſtee as ſuch, with ſecurity, for paying the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within four months from the time of ſale.

Where the ſaid price ſhall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, the bond to be paſſed as aforeſaid, with ſecurity, ſhall be for paying, as aforeſaid, within one year from the time of ſale.

Where the property of any ſuch inſolvent is incumbered by a mortgage, truſt, or otherwiſe, the truſtee ſhall not proceed to ſell, until a ſpecial order ſhall be obtained, on the application of the party or parties concerned, according to the circumſtances of the caſe.

Ordered further, That in any caſe where a ſpecial order for the purpoſe hath not been paſſed, the 25th day of April next be, and it is hereby the day limitted, before which day any creditor of ſuch inſolvent ſhall bring in and declare his claim to the truſtees, or truſtees by the chancellor appointed for the benefit of ſuch inſolvent's creditors; provided ſuch truſtee ſhall give notice of his appointment, and of ſuch limitation, by advertiſement inſerted in a news-paper neareſt the place where the inſolvent inſerted at the time of his application for relief to the general aſſembly, at leaſt once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks before the laſt day of February next.

And to prevent any miſconception or miſtake of the true meaning of this order, it is directed that the advertiſement be as follows:

—— —— 1800 or 1801.

This is to give notice to the creditors of ——, an inſolvent debtor of —— county, that the ſubſcriber (or ſubſcribers) hath (or have) been by the chancellor appointed truſtee for their benefit, and that the chancellor hath limitted and appointed the 25th day of April next, before which day they are to bring in and declare their claims to me (or us) the ſubſcriber (or ſubſcribers).

The printers within the State of Maryland, in whoſe papers orders of this court are uſually inſerted, are requeſted to infert this order, and to continue it therein three weeks, *gratis*.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly, praying for a law to authoriſe and appoint certain commiſſioners to ſtreighten, amend, and eſtabliſh the road leading from the north ſide of Severn ferry to Patapſco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of miſfortunes in trade and otherwiſe, the ſubſcriber is reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to releaſe him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

Auguſt 20, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to releaſe him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber is extremely ſorry that he is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of miſfortunes and loſſes in trade, finds himſelf unable to diſcharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the uſe of his creditors, means to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 22, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

JUST RECEIVED,
And to be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,
The WILL
OF
General
George Waſhington.

This is to give notice, that on Saturday the 29th of November next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling plantation of THOMAS LANE, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

TEN NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, alſo a variety of houſehold furniture. The ſaid property will be ſold on a credit of nine months, but bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required for the payment thereof.

BARBARA LANE,
OSBORN S. HARWOOD, } Executors.

THE ſubſcriber hath juſt received his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are, ſeins and ſein twine, which he offers for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms, for CASH, or on his uſual credit to thoſe who have been punctual in their former dealings.

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JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 28, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he ſhall petition the legiſlature of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency in his favour, to releaſe him from debts he is unable to pay.

JOHN HEPBURN.

October 3, 1800.

WHEREAS I became ſecurity for Matthew Beard in a bond of upwards of eight hundred pounds due to David Williamſon, and as the ſaid Matthew Beard has left the ſtate, ſuit hath been brought againſt me, and I expect judgment obtained at this general court now ſitting, which puts me to the diſagreeable neceſſity of applying to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

THOMAS BEARD.

October 30, 1800.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of January next.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Annapolis.

James Blake (2), Mr. Bernard, Wm. Beale, jun. Betſy Barcklie, Thomas Bruer, Samuel Buſey, Annapolis.

The Clerk of the General Court (2), The honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, William Caton (2), John Claude, William N. Conner, care of Thomas M'Near, Annapolis; Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Patrick Dunn, Annapolis; Bennet Darnall, Richard Darnall, Portland Manor; Elizabeth Dorſey, Francis Darnall, Anne-Arundel county.

William Foxcroft, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (12), Francis Gibbons, Saml. Godman, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis; John Groves, Anne-Arundel county.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Thomas Harris, William Hammond, H. C. Von Harten, care of Lewis Neth, Nichs. Harwood, Chriſtopher Horbrin, Annapolis; Eliſha Hopkins, South river; Able Hill, near Pig Point; Dr. Walter Harriſon, Herring Bay.

John Jenmings, jun. Annapolis; Ezekiel Jones, Anne-Arundel county.

Edward Knowles, Annapolis.

Thom. Luſby (2), John Lamme, Annapolis; Samuel Lewis, near Annapolis.

Capt. M'Clure, John P. M'Knight, care of Lewis Neth, Gilbert Murdoch, Annapolis.

Monſ. Perier, Annapolis.

William Rawlings, rope-maker, (2), Mary Roſs, Annapolis.

Samuel Shepard, Peggy Shepard, Benedict Steuart Henry Sample (2), Annapolis.

Henry Thomas (2), Annapolis.

Gideon White (4), John Welch, R. Welch, Annapolis; Nicholas G. Watkins (4), South river; John Woodard, Hammond's ferry; Rebecca Waters (2), Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

October 1, 1800

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the gaol in Annapolis, the 23d inſtant, a negro man named JACK, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſtout made, dark complexion, has a high forehead; had on a brown cloth coat, and old overalls, has been a petitioner for freedom, when the property of JOHN WATKINS, who I purchaſed him of the day before he broke gaol. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and gives notice or brings him to EDWARD ROBERTS, in Annapolis, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable expences, paid by me

SAMUEL HUNTER.

N. B. I have ſince heard that he has loſt part of one of his ears.

October 24, 1800.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 22d inſt. a dark mulatto woman named SALL, about 19 years of age, ſhort and ſtout made, ſhe has a pleaſant countenance when ſpoken to; had on an oſnabrig petticoat and dyed jacket, and took with her a ſtriped country cloth cotton and yarn petticoat. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is in or about Annapolis, as her mother has lived there for ſome years paſt. She is one of the family who petitioned for freedom in Anne-Arundel county court. Whoever will bring her home ſhall receive the above reward, from

MARTHA HOWARD, Living near the Head of South river.

October 29, 1800.

TAKE notice, that that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the twelfth day of November next, for the purpoſe of ſettling the accounts with the ſeveral ſupervifors of the public roads, and to appoint conſtables for ſaid county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. Ct. A. A. C.

JOHN MUNROE,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Has juſt received from LONDON,

AN handſome aſſortment of MOROCCO and KID LEATHER, of various colours, a quantity of ſeal ſkins, boot-legs, ben ſoals, and a variety of ladies kid ſlippers, aſſorted.

Annapolis, October 23, 1800.

Mr. HYDEN,
Dentiſt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth in the neateſt manner, without drawing the old ſtumps or giving pain; and on the moſt reaſonable terms—Cleans and reſtores teeth to their native whiteneſs, orrifice and plombs defective teeth ſo as to prevent their further decay—Removes the blackneſs if ever ſo long contracted, and the tartar ſo injurious to teeth; and performs every neceſſary operation on the teeth and gums, in which he will engage to give ſatisfaction or no pay will be required.

He alſo makes and ſells a much approved coral tooth powder, for cleaning and preſerving the teeth; and antiſcorbutic elixir for the ſcurvy on the gums.

As the time of his reſidence in this city will depend on the prevailing ſickneſs in Baltimore, thoſe who wiſh for his aſſiſtance are requeſted to call in ſeaſon, where operations on the teeth and gums ſhall be treated with every mark of delicacy and tenderneſs.

Any perſon wiſhing to be waited on at their place of abode, will pleaſe to ſend a note to his lodgings at Mr. PEACO's, Fleet-ſtreet.

N. B. Every advice on the teeth given gratis.

September 24, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 10th inſtant, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, and has a very wild look when ſpoken to, he has a large ſcar on the back of his left hand, and has had a cut acroſs the laſt joint of the fore finger of the right hand, a ſlope in the back of the hand, which has left a very large ſcar, and cauſed the finger to be ſtiff; his cloaths are uncertain. Whoever will ſecure ſaid negro in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſhall receive the above reward, and SIXTY DOLLARS if taken out of the aforeſaid ſtate, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

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ARNOLD WATERS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and other perſons, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro at their peril.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of CHARLES FARIS, late of ſaid county, deceaſed; all perſons therefore who have claims againſt the deceaſed are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment, to

WILLIAM FARIS, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. I take this method of requeſting thoſe who have books belonging to the deceaſed, that they would immediately return them to the ſubſcriber, and they will oblige their humble ſervant, W. F.

Annapolis, October 15, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed to the tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning buſineſs in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, and tan the ſame on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen ſhillings each, kip-ſkins at eleven ſhillings and three-pence each, calf-ſkins at five ſhillings and ſeven-pence half-penny.

The ſubſcriber, from a long experience in the buſineſs, flatters himſelf that his work will be rendered pleaſing to his cuſtomers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I ſhall have a quantity of upper and ſoal leather for ſale by the laſt of September next. W. W. N.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has this day commenced buſineſs in the ſtore-houſe lately occupied by Ridgely and Evans, where he now offers for ſale a variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, amongſt which are, tamboured muſlins, ſtamped muſlin ſhawls, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, muſlinets, ribands, ſuperfine clothes, caſimers, &c. &c. all of which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh.

September 15, 1800. JOSEPH EVANS.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, living near South river ferry, a dark bay GELDING, about fourteen hands high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, two near hind feet white, no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

October 8, 1800.

New Troy, Charles county, October 20, 1800.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of this county, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at this place, will be OFFERED for SALE, by PUBLIC VENDUE, for READY MONEY,

UPWARDS of thirty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, stout lads and girls, one of the men is a carpenter, a large proportion of the rest are male labourers, very handy in the planting and farming business, and the women and girls are used to house work; also draught horses, a few hogsheads of cider, and some brandy, and about one hundred barrels of corn, for the purpose of paying debts due by NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased. And to be let on reasonable terms, a convenient store house, with a counting-room, at this place, being an exceeding good country stand for doing business in the mercantile line, within four miles of tide water. It is most earnestly requested that all those indebted to the estate of said deceased will pay off their respective accounts without delay, and those having claims against the same are likewise requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first of December. The creditors of said deceased are informed, that Tuesday the 15th of December is appointed for them to attend at Troy, for the purpose of receiving their respective proportions of the money that may be raised from said sale, and otherwise, by

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN SPALDING, }

THE subscriber finding that from the costs of a number of suits brought against him, and the pressing demands of a part of his creditors, that it will be entirely out of his power even to reduce the amount of his debts, thinks it would be doing more justice to his creditors and family at once to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to petition the legislature to pass an act to release him from his debts, which he hereby gives notice he shall do, at their next session of assembly.

JAMES A. MAGRUDER.

Upper-Marlborough, October 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS EDGAR.

Annapolis, October 21, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq;

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed tan-yard, now in complete order, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Wednesday the twelfth, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouse and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an elegible part of the town, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Friday the fourteenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Richard A. Contee's dwelling plantation, where John Clarke lives, several horses and colts, among which are two handsome saddle horses, also a few fat steers, for ready cash.

On Monday the seventeenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at P. Daugherty's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a dwelling house in tolerable repair, situated on the main street near said tavern, under rent to Mr. Scott, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Tuesday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be sold, on the premises on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm, lying in Montgomery county, being part of Snowden's Manor, Enlarged, containing 346½ acres, adjoining the land of Mr. Richard Thomas, and distant 14 or 16 miles from the city of Washington, with a dwelling house, negro quarter, two tobacco houses, corn house, with a stable under it, and other out houses;—this land is well calculated for planting or farming, and not inferior to any in that settlement, near one half of it standing in timber, and has several fine streams of water running through it, the purchaser to give bond, on interest, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustee is empowered to give proper conveyances.—On the same day and place, will be offered for sale, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all the negroes on said plantation, consisting of men, women and children, with all the crop of Indian corn and fodder, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, for ready cash.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
Trustee of Richard A. Contee.

October 13, 1800.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, out the old tobacco or plain, a small dark bay STUD HORSE, about thirteen hands high, five years old, a natural pacer. Whoever will secure said horse, and give information, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for detecting the thief, in such manner that he may be brought to punishment.

ARNOLD WATERS.

October 9, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a short white kersey coat; he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

October 9, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me

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HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing-glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemens chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, files, billiard-tacks, wood-saws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

THE partnership of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with security, if required) on or before the first day of January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 23, 1800.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

T. G.

March 7, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act to authorize the levy laying court of Charles county to assess a sum of money on said county, sufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for a release from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.

September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorising and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of MAGRUDER and HARWOOD.

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I shall petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to have the tobacco warehouse at Coles, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it stands, or so much as will be necessary for public use, to be taken for the use of the public, and the value thereof ascertained, with the disadvantages of the roads leading thereto through my land.

August 9, 1800. MICHAEL PENWICK.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

JOSEPH BREWER,

Offers for SALE, at his store in Corn-Hill-street, cheap for CASH,

A few remnants of
CLOTHS and CASSIMERS.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM WRIGHT BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, October 2, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.

JOHN WATMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENONI H. WADE.

Piscataway, September 29, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass an act authorising a sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of said county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Elisha Brown, deputy-surveyor to Baruch Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant of resurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1795, which was the oldest warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforesaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of said county, would not sign his name to it, and that refusing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Admiltrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of George Shipley, sen. who is insane, to discharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorising and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.